

SESSION OF 2026

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 2763

As Amended by House Committee on Health
and Human Services

Brief*

HB 2763, as amended, would enact the Athletic Trainer Licensure Compact (Compact). The Compact's uniform provisions are outlined below.

Purpose (Article 1)

The purpose of the Compact would be to facilitate the mobility of interstate athletic training practice with the goal of improving public access to services and achieving a number of objectives that reduce administrative burden while increasing availability of licensed athletic trainers as well as cooperation among member state licensing bodies.

The Compact would preserve the regulatory authority of participating states to protect public health and safety through the current system of state licensure while also providing license portability for qualifying professionals.

Definitions (Article 2)

The Compact would define 31 terms used throughout the Compact, including these:

- "Athletic training" would mean the prevention, examination, assessment, treatment, and rehabilitation of emergent, acute, or chronic injuries

*Supplemental notes are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. The supplemental note and fiscal note for this bill may be accessed on the Internet at <https://klrd.gov/>

and medical conditions as defined by applicable member state laws and regulations;

- “Athletic Training Compact Commission” or “Commission” would mean the government agency whose membership consists of all states that have enacted this Compact, which is known as the Athletic Trainer Licensure Compact Commission, and which shall operate as an instrumentality of the member states;
- “Compact qualifying license” would mean a license that is not an encumbered license issued by a member state to practice athletic training that qualifies the licensee to exercise a Compact privilege; and,
- “Scope of practice” would mean the procedures, actions, and processes an athletic trainer licensed in a state is permitted to undertake in that state and the circumstances under which the licensee is permitted to undertake those procedures, actions, and processes. Such procedures, actions, and processes and the circumstances under which they may be undertaken may be established through means, including, but not limited to, statute, regulations, case law, and other processes available to the state licensing authority or other government agency. “Scope of practice” would include any state requirements regarding supervision or direction, if required by the state and as further defined by the state’s statutes and regulations.

State Participation in the Compact (Article 3)

The Compact would require member states to:

- Enact and maintain a statute that is not materially different from the model compact language;

- License and regulate the practice of athletic training;
- Require that licensees in that state maintain continuing competence standards as part of their state practice act or rules;
- Have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints concerning licensees;
- Grant the compact privilege to a licensee who meets all the requirements of the Compact;
- Participate fully in the Commission's data system, including using the unique identifier as defined in rules;
- Notify the Commission of any adverse action or the availability of current significant investigative information regarding a licensee;
- Implement or utilize procedures for considering the criminal history records of applicants for a Compact qualifying license. These procedures would include the submission of fingerprints or other biometric-based information by applicants for the purpose of obtaining a criminal history record from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the comparable state agency for Compact licensees; and,
- Comply with and enforce the rules of the Commission.

The Compact would authorize member states to charge a fee for issuance and renewal of a Compact privilege. Nothing in the Compact would affect the requirements established by a member state for the issuance of a single state license and each Compact qualifying license issued would be recognized by each remote state.

Compact Privilege (Article 4)

The Compact would require a licensee to complete a criminal background check performed by the licensing authority in the state of qualifying licensure prior to entry into the Compact and meet certain certification or education requirements and licensure, fee, reporting, and credentialing criteria to exercise Compact privileges. The Compact also would align Compact privilege with requirements of the state of qualifying licensure including renewal criteria and supervision requirements. The Compact would require that a licensee practicing in a remote state adhere to the remote state's laws and regulations, including scope of practice related to providing athletic training.

Compact Qualifying License (Article 5)

The Compact would allow a licensee to have only one Compact-qualifying license at a time. The Compact would not require that the state of qualifying licensure be the state of primary residence or state of primary practice for the licensee. The Compact would not restrict a licensee from holding a single-state license in multiple states or affect the requirements established by member states for the issuance of a license other than a Compact-qualifying license.

Active Military Personnel or Their Spouses (Article 6)

The Compact would not require active-duty military personnel or their spouses to pay to the Commission for a Compact privilege. If a member state would choose to charge a fee, the member state may choose to charge a reduced fee or no fee to active-duty military personnel or their spouses for a Compact privilege.

Adverse Actions (Article 7)

The Compact would allow a member state to take adverse action against an licensee's Compact privilege in that member state and to issue subpoenas. Only the member state that has issued a licensee's Compact-qualifying license would have the authority to take adverse action against the license. However, a member state would have the authority to take adverse action based on the factual findings of another remote state if the other member state follows its own procedures for adverse actions.

Subpoenas could be issued by an athletic training licensing authority in a member state, and the member state may request service of that subpoena by another member state. The issuing authority would pay witness fees, travel expenses, mileage, and other required fees. Member states would be permitted to recover costs of investigations or dispositions if permitted by their state law. Member states would be required to promptly report the conclusions of any investigation to the administrator of the data system. The Compact would authorize joint investigations of licensees by member states.

Establishment and Operation of the Commission (Article 8)

The Compact would create the Commission and include provisions relating to membership, voting, powers and duties, and financing of the Commission. The Compact would establish the Executive Committee, which would have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of the Compact. Each member state's licensing authority would be required to appoint a commissioner to the Commission within 60 days of the member state's effective date of the Compact.

The Compact would require the Commission to pay or provide for the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities. The Commission would be authorized to levy and collect an annual assessment from each member state and impose fees on other parties of member states to cover the cost of operations. The Compact would provide authority for the Commission to conduct financial reviews and audits, assess and collect fees, establish a budget and make expenditures, and other functions as necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the Compact. The Commission would be required to adopt and provide an annual report to member states.

The Compact would provide for the qualified immunity, defense, and indemnity of its members, officers, executive director, employees, and representatives acting within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities. The protections would not apply for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the individual's intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct.

Data Systems (Article 9)

The Compact would require the Commission to develop, maintain, operate, and utilize a coordinated member system and reporting system containing licensure, Compact privilege, adverse action, and the presence of significant investigative information on all licensees and applicants for license in a member state. The Compact would govern how the information would be provided to the data system by member states and the use of the data by member states, as well as its designation of information that could not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing state. The Compact would also require removal of expunged information from the data system.

Rulemaking (Article 10)

The Compact would authorize the Commission to exercise rulemaking powers. The bill would require notice of proposed rules to specified persons and locations to be provided at least 30 days prior to the meeting where the Commission will consider such rules. Additionally, the Commission would be required to provide notice of the public hearing, provide access to the meeting, and record all hearings. The Compact would state a majority of legislatures of the member states could reject a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution within four years of adoption of the rule. The Compact also would provide for emergency rulemaking procedures.

Oversight, Dispute Resolution, and Enforcement (Article 11)

The Compact would provide that the executive and judicial branches in each member state would enforce and implement the Compact. The Compact would establish judicial venue and service of process for the Commission. The Compact would also establish a process to be followed by member states regarding default, requesting technical assistance, or termination from the Compact. The Compact would require the Commission, upon member request, to resolve disputes arising among member states and between member states and non-member states. In addition, the Commission would be authorized to enforce the provisions of the Compact, and, by two-thirds majority vote, initiate legal action in federal court against a member state.

Effective Date, Withdrawal, and Amendment (Article 12)

The Compact would be effective on the date on which the Compact statute is enacted into law in the seventh member state. [Note: The Compact has not been enacted in any state as of February 17, 2026. Legislation is pending in

11 states: Alabama, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Virginia.]

Any member state would be allowed to withdraw from the Compact by enacting a statute that would repeal the Compact, but this would not take effect until 180 days after the enactment of the repealing statute. Withdrawal from the Compact would not end the continuing requirement to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

Additionally, the Compact would not invalidate or prevent any licensure agreement or cooperative arrangement between a member state and nonmember state that did not conflict with the Compact.

Construction and Severability (Article 13)

The Compact would state the Compact and the Commission's rulemaking authority would be liberally construed and the provisions of the Compact would be severable.

Consistent Effect and Conflict with Other State Laws (Article 14)

The Compact would not prevent the enforcement of any other law of a member state not inconsistent with the Compact. Laws in conflict with the Compact would be superseded to the extent of the conflict.

Background

The bill was introduced by the House Committee on Health and Human Services at the request of a representative of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce.

House Committee on Health and Human Services

In the House Committee hearing, **proponent** testimony was provided by representatives of the Board of Certification of Athletic Trainers and the Kansas Chamber of Commerce. The proponent conferees noted the adoption of the Compact would strengthen the workforce and access to care as well as aid in portability of licensing across states for the profession and assisting military families in their relocations.

Written-only proponent testimony was provided by representatives of the Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Kansas Adjutant General's Department, United WE, and the U.S. Department of War [*Note: The U.S. Department of Defense is now referred to as the U.S. Department of War in official communications, per Executive Order 14347, signed September 5, 2025.*], and by three private citizens.

No other testimony was provided.

The House Committee amended the bill with multiple technical and conforming amendments to match the uniform language of the Compact.

Fiscal Information

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on the bill, as introduced, the State Board of Healing Arts states enactment of the bill would increase fee fund expenditures by \$65,500 and require the addition of 1.00 Licensing Analyst position in FY 2027. The agency would need \$55,500 for the salary and benefits for the new position, as well as one-time costs for computer and office setup needs. The position and the related salary and wages would be ongoing in future years. The agency anticipates some additional revenue related to an increase in the number of athletic trainers who would apply and qualify for privileges under the Compact. However, the

agency states there is no mechanism to estimate the number of new providers.

Any fiscal effect associated with enactment of the bill is not reflected in *The FY 2027 Governor's Budget Report*.

Health; health care; athletic trainer; Athletic Trainer Licensure Compact; interstate practice privilege; occupational licensure; military